

Crowds Cheer Wilson as He Reaches City

Seventh Avenue Lined With People as President Is Driven From the Station

Great Shout of Welcome

Police Keep Masses in Broadway on Move; People in Happy Holiday Mood

The train bearing the Presidential party pulled into the Pennsylvania Station promptly at 8:15 p. m. As they stepped to the platform the President and Mrs. Wilson were greeted by Cleveland H. Dodge, Abram L. Elkus and George Van Namee, secretary to Governor Smith. The party then entered the elevators on the south side of the station and ascended to the concourse, Joseph Tumulty, the President's secretary, and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his physician, taking the first car and the President and Mrs. Wilson the second.

The police had cleared the station and its approaches of all except those who could show that they were waiting for trains. Nevertheless, a crowd of approximately 500 persons had assembled near the southern end of the station, and they sent up a cheer as the President stepped from the elevator and walked rapidly to the Thirty-first Street exit.

Crowds on Seventh Avenue There he was met by a throng of people, with Mr. Dodge and Mr. Elkus, completing the car's complement, he was driven up the station incline to Seventh Avenue, preceded by thirty motorcycle policemen of the Traffic Squad and followed by three automobiles containing detectives and Secret Service men.

As the train of automobiles emerged from the station the crowds which bordered the sidewalks of Seventh Avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets sent up a ringing cheer. The President rose in the car and waved his hat.

Police Watching Crowds

Long before 7 o'clock the streets for a radius of six blocks about the Metropolitan Opera House began to fill up with eager, curious pedestrians. Along the outskirts circulated a squad of 500 detectives, with Inspector John Gray in command. Backing these up was a network of police protection that has ever attended a visit of President Wilson to this city.

The recent Senate agitation against the President's policies, coupled with the presence of many radicals in the throng, had filled the police with a fear that irresponsible persons might translate political protest into open violence. An air of grim, alert tension pervaded their ranks. In the excitement, and they kept the crowds moving at all points as swiftly as the numbers would allow.

From the roofs of neighboring buildings, meanwhile, a special squad of plain clothesmen kept watch for possible bomb-throwers and scanned the neighboring side streets to flash a signal to the patrol below as soon as the route the Presidential party was taking became apparent.

Some of Street Kept Clear

General police arrangements were in charge of Inspector James Bolan, who had a complement of 700 men, including numerous captains and lieutenants scattered along Broadway. Inspector John O'Brien was in charge of traffic regulations.

Early in the evening the police lines had been established at Thirty-eighth and Forty-first Streets. Pedestrian traffic on Broadway between these intersecting streets was confined to the east side of the street. The Forty-first Street entrance to the Metropolitan Opera House, after being jammed to the utmost capacity, was finally closed. From the west side of Broadway only ticket holders to the Empire, Casino or Knickerbocker Theaters were allowed through the lines.

For a time a few stragglers who claimed that they had purchases to make were permitted passage. Plainclothesmen, however, discovering that they were merely sightseers, promptly hustled them back whence they had come.

For the most part the crowd behaved with extraordinarily good discipline. Along the edge birth control enthusiasts and Irish republicans circulated handbills and shouted their appeals, but the thoughts of the throng were on other things, and they scarcely took the trouble even to gibe the agitators as they quivered and wriggled their way along.

Bomb Squad Anxious

The loud howls were evoked by the intermittent flashes of flashlight photographers. The first of these brought a detachment of the bomb squad, under Lieutenant Grogan, hurrying to the spot, but after a space even the bomb squad ceased to be agitated.

Taken all in all it was a rather quiet, although good-natured, bantering, happy-looking New York crowd, keenly astir on all sides, political rallies, aeroplane demonstrations and world series games only larger. It was not for the show, and though the league of nations, those along the highway didn't propose to discuss politics while all the town and his girl trod on their heels and clambered over their backs.

The President remained standing in his automobile until the car, after turning north from Thirty-first Street, reached Thirty-fourth Street and swung east. Then he resumed his seat, to rise again in response to the greeting of the spectators massed along Broadway from Thirty-fourth Street to Thirty-eighth Street, at which point the police had stretched a cordon which prevented the northward progress of all traffic. At Thirty-ninth Street the cars turned westward to the stage entrance of the Metropolitan Opera House. There he assisted Mrs. Wilson alight and entered the building, surrounded by a cordon of police.

Mayor Hylan Held Up

So absorbed were the police in their attention to the President that they accorded scant deference to other members of the party. Several Secret Service men, who arrived with the President, were required to display their credentials, and Mayor Hylan, who drove up in his automobile just as the Presidential party reached the entrance of the opera house, was not allowed to enter until "Big Bill" Kenney, the Mayor's bodyguard, had secured consideration for his honor by being repeatedly: "One side for the Mayor. One side for the Mayor!"

Wilson Refuses To See Cohalan In Irish Cause

Continued from page 1

down by the President himself. Justice Goff talked for ten minutes. He said: "Mr. President, representing as we do many millions of your fellow American citizens, I ask you to present to the peace conference in Paris the right of Ireland to determine the form of government by which she shall live. Will you do it?"

"The President stated that he did not believe he should be called upon to answer such a question. He explained that he was the head of a nation and its official representative at the peace conference and he did not think it was fair to ask him to state what his course would be with respect to this matter at the peace conference.

Misunderstanding Is Discussed

"He said that his understanding was that he was to receive the committee, accept the resolutions passed at the Philadelphia convention and to hear any argument that the committee had to make in favor thereof. As soon as the President related his understanding as to the alleged agreement, Justice Goff replied that if such an agreement was made information had not been conveyed to himself or to any member of the committee, so far as he knew, and that such understanding, if made, was without the authority of his committee.

"The President then called upon Major Eugene F. Kinkaid to verify the statement that such an agreement had been made in Washington. Major Kinkaid stated that the President evidently had been misinformed; that there had been no such agreement with any one other than that the President was to meet the committee appointed by the Philadelphia convention.

Irish Resolution Is Lost in Jam Of Legislation

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After passing the House early to-day by a vote of 216 to 41, the resolution expressing the hope that the peace conference would "favorably consider the claims of Ireland to the right of self-determination" was caught in the jam in the last hours of the Senate session. Consideration was blocked by Senator Smith, of Georgia, who objected to giving the unanimous consent asked by Senator France, of Maryland, and demanded that the resolution go to the Foreign Affairs Committee, where a similar resolution has been pending for several months.

Adoption of the resolution in the House came after a turbulent all-night session, in which an organized effort was made to keep the resolution from coming to a vote. The attempt was abandoned shortly before 6 o'clock.

Huge Crowds Cheer Wilson at Capital And Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Cheered by huge crowds, President and Mrs. Wilson left the White House just before 2 o'clock to-day. They were driven to the Union Station, arriving at 1:55 p. m.

The President's special train pulled out on the minute of 2 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—President Wilson arrived in this city at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon for a brief visit to his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, and his new grandson, Woodrow Wilson Sayre. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, was driven from the station in an automobile to Jefferson Hospital, three blocks away, where his daughter is a patient. The streets through which he passed were lined by cheering crowds.

Every precaution had been taken to safeguard the President, and ropes were stretched to prevent the crowds from overflowing into the streets and impeding the passage of the party's automobiles.

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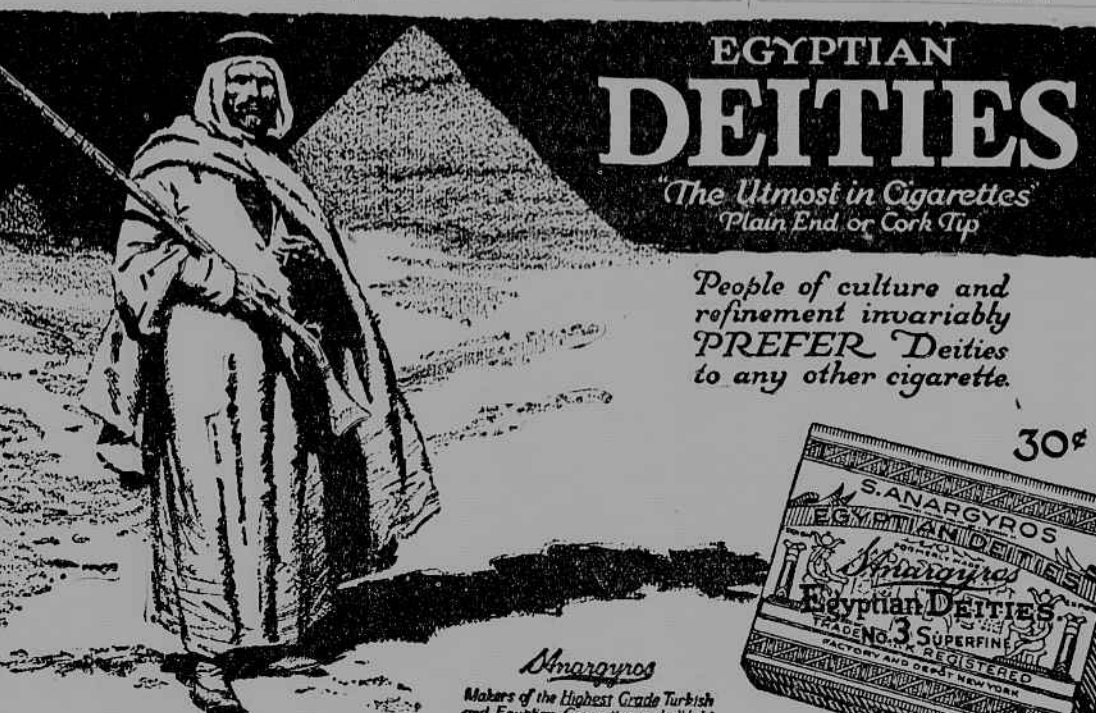


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Taft and Wilson Arm in Arm as Meeting Begins

Continued from page 1

hand. Mayor Hylan noticed a little later. He was scarcely noticed for a moment, and then a belated recognition brought a smiling bow.

Welcome for Mrs. Wilson

A few minutes later the first intimation of the arrival of the Presidential party was given with the entrance of Mrs. Wilson into the Morgan box, atop of which had been flung the blue flag with the single white star in its centre, emblematic of the League to Enforce Peace.

Mrs. Wilson's entrance was made so unostentatiously that it was several minutes before her presence was noticed, and then, under a barrage of searching glances which were levelled upon her from a thousand opera glasses, the crowd handsomely welcomed the first lady of the land.

Followed a fanfare of bugles, and Governor Smith strode from the wings, closely followed by the President and Mr. Taft, arm in arm. The crowd took to its feet once more, the band burst into the strains of the national anthem, a volley of cheers and handclappings burst from the audience, and the leader and the only living ex-leader of 100,000,000 of people stood before the kaleidoscopic throng. Even in that presence Taft must have his little joke. He was on the President's left.

Mr. Taft Has His Joke

"Am I on your right side, Mr. President?" he asked, with his characteristic chuckle.

"I hadn't noticed which side you were on," was the President's reply, "but I am certain you are on the right side."

With this exchange of courtesies the two distinguished Americans "took the encore." Taft smiling and bowing first to the President and then to the audience, the President bowing to Taft and then to his fellow-citizens.

It was remarked that no flashlight photograph was taken of the scene. It may never be repeated. While the band blared and the crowds in the after tier applauded, the President, his face careworn and with a set expression only occasionally relieved by a smile, stood facing the audience, his eyes seemingly far away.

Both he and Mr. Taft were evening dress—the one robust and hearty, the other slender, even ascetic looking, each typifying a school of statesmanship wide apart as the poles upon every other issue than this which had brought them together.

The one who went down to political defeat in the not far distant past in a three-cornered contest of political

titans; the other his successful opponent in that upheaval of the political elements. As they stood thus many recalled the absent member of the trio. History and history in the making thus were linked. Nor was it to be forgotten that this figure of the ex-President, standing now as the chief ally of Mr. Wilson, was the same who with the missing member of the trio only a few months ago framed a celebrated appeal to the electorate of America. This appeal played its part in aligning against the President a political majority which stands now as the great, towering obstacle against him.

For a full minute the applause lasted, and then died down as it had risen. Whereat Cleveland H. Dodge, financier and old friend of the President, leaped to the front of the stage. He waved aloft his programme and demanded three cheers, first for President Wilson and then three more for Mr. Taft.

There now stepped forward Signor Caruso, who in his incomparable voice rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Demonstration for Caruso He flooded the vast auditorium with the inspiring notes of the anthem. While the audience stood rigid and attentive, the opera house was quite still save for the singer's voice.

A demonstration for Caruso followed. Then there was a quiet once more as Governor Smith, advancing to introduce the former President, thanked the Most High, who "has given us two champions to guide us as we give us Moses."

Mr. Taft uttered a characteristic chuckle at the reference to himself as a Moses. When the applause with which he had been received had died away, applause in which the President himself was the vigorous leader, the former President plunged immediately into his subject with an expression of his satisfaction at being able to give the meeting its non-partisan character.

The full text of Mr. Taft's address will be found on page 1.

Introduced at 8:40 o'clock, it was 9:45 when he finished. During the hour, less two minutes, in which he talked he traversed the entire field of the constitution of the league. He ad-

hered in general to the arguments which he has advanced in his trans-continental tour in favor of the league, breaking into his address at intervals with a witty sally which quickened the more or less technical discussion.

These sallies called from his auditors bursts of laughter and good-natured applause.

He good naturedly reminded the President of his own efforts in behalf of peace through the arbitration treaties which were negotiated during his administration. "Now, forgotten, Mr. President," which he declared were so amended by the Senate that "their own father didn't recognize them."

So he put the treaties on the shelf, Mr. Taft said, with a side slap at present Senators with amendatory propensities, "in the hope that the Senators might change their minds, or possibly that the people might change the Senators' minds, though evidently conditions changed me." He added with a grin, and in the laugh which followed the President heartily joined.

Whether unconsciously or in the hope that something of the kind may eventuate Mr. Taft was at times rather conciliatory toward the league objectors. He referred to the objections of Senator Lodge as possible being helpful to the members of the peace congress.

He drew a graphic picture of the spectre of Bolshevism, which is "forcing its way into Germany, Austria and Italy and is threatening France and England."

Mr. Taft denied a fear that Bolshevism could make headway in America, but he asked his audience to ponder what condition this nation would be in if left to deal with a Europe under Bolshevistic civilization.

President Wilson warmly congratulated the ex-President on his address, and the two chatted while Carlos Hackett sang "America."

Smith Introduces President

Governor Smith introduced the President as "the world leader of to-day," and the band appropriately played "Over There."

The President was generously received by the crowd, all standing, with Mrs. Wilson beating time with her fan.

The President began his appeal at 10:30 p. m. exactly.

Mr. Taft stepped forward as the President concluded and grasped his hand. The band burst into the

strains of "Home, Sweet Home." Slowly the President and Mr. Taft escorted by Governor Smith, strolled from the stage, shaking hands with friends as they made their way into the wings.

The last, as the first, impressive note was struck by the soldier and sailors. As the President walked from the stage his flag, which had been planted to the right, and the Stars and Stripes on the left, were surrounded by the respective guards of honor. The silvery notes of "Taps" broke upon the air.

A sharp word of command, and the marines with their rifles at right shoulder and soldiers in similar array, surrounded the two emblems, and thus, following in the wake of the President, they marched into the wings.

Meeting Is Representative

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of a citizens committee headed by Governor Smith, brought together a representative gathering of distinguished New Yorkers of all shades of political beliefs and affiliations.

Among those who attended were: Jacob H. Schiff, Frank L. Polk, Abram L. Elkus, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel G. Reid, E. Marling, Henry C. Fick, E. Franklin D. Roosevelt, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., James Speyer, Joseph W. Gerard, W. Bourke Cockran, Charles M. Schwab, Paul M. Warburg, Henry Clay, Walker D. Hines, Charles D. Norton.

George F. Peabody, Henry Morganthau, Will Mays, Henry W. Taft, Alfred E. Marling, Henry C. Fick, E. Franklin D. Roosevelt, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., James Speyer, Joseph W. Gerard, W. Bourke Cockran, Charles M. Schwab, Paul M. Warburg, Henry Clay, Walker D. Hines, Charles D. Norton.

Seated in the platform were Alfred E. Marling, General David C. Shanks and General Thomas Barry, with their staffs; Theodore L. Rousseau, F. R. Condit, Controller Charles Craig, Norman Hapgood, Homer Cummings, Benjamin Strong, C. S. Whitman, Mayor Hylan, Mr. Tumulty, Martin M. Vogel, Alton B. Parker, Dr. Van Dyke, Jacob H. Schiff, Justice Wagner, Mr. Van Namee, Judge Guy, Mr. Garvan, Enrico Caruso, William Church Osborn, Eugene H. Overbridge, Charles Hackett, Admiral Nathaniel Usher, and Admiral Gleaves and their staffs, O. Proskaner and O. Whitmore.

Mexican Envoys Prepare

to Be at Paris Meetings

WASHINGTON, March 4. (Mexican).—Eduardo Hay, Alberto J. Pani and E. Arredondo, Mexican ministers respectively to Italy, France and Spain, according to advices received here to-day, will meet in Paris this week to determine upon the best means of presenting Mexico's arguments to the peace conference in case an effort is made to bring up the question of claims of foreigners against the Mexican government.

It is stated that these three representatives do not plan to take the initiative in getting the matter before the conference.

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